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SOVIET PETROLEUM EXTRACTION, OIL-WELL DRILLING, MACHINE BUILDING PROGRESS, DESPITE LAGS

KAZAKHSTANNEFT' ASSOCIATION MEETS QUOTA -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 20 Mar 52

Petroleum extracted in the oil fields of Emba plays an important part in the fuel balance of the USSR. Petroleum extraction increased greatly in Kazakhstan during the postwar Five-Year Plan, with the 1950 output 52-percent higher output than the prewar (1940) output. In 1951, petroleum extraction again rose, exceeding the planned quota.

The Kazakhstanneft' Association has been succeeding with its extraction plan since the beginning of 1952. Workers of the Karaton oil field have pledged to increase their output 20 percent above the amount extracted in 1951, while at the Makat oil field a competition is spreading to exploit every oil well efficiently and workers of the Kulsar oil field are making expert use of all new equipment.

Results of the activities of the outstanding oil fields bear witness to the great possibilities for increasing the petroleum output and for fulfilling or exceeding the state plans. However, more than half of the oil fields of the Kazakhstanneft' Association are not meeting their quotas. During the first 2 months of 1952 alone, these lagging oil fields failed to deliver thousands of tons of products to the country.

The Koschagyl oil field, the largest in the Emba region, is greatly in debt to the country. It did not complete the 1951 program and it continues to lag. Twenty oil wells in this field are continuously inactive and even the active wells are not giving a capacity performance. The Dossor and Munayli oil fields also have many idle wells and are also failing to fulfill the plan.

Drilling operations are in a bad way. The February quota for exploratory drilling was fulfilled only 33 percent and the quota for exploitational drilling was fulfilled only 18.7 percent. At present, drilling operations are at an almost complete standstill.

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EXPERT DRILLER EXPLAINS METHODS -- Moscow, Trud, 7 Mar 52

Grigoriy Maletskiy, expert driller of the Gudermesskiy Office of drilling of the Grozneft' Association, explains the work methods of his brigade as follows: His brigade succeeded in saving great amounts of materials. In drilling well No 96 alone, it saved 13.6 tons of caustic soda and 34 tons of lignite. It drilled by the sloping, directional method with a turbodrill 7 3/4 inches in diameter, using three-roller bits 9 3/4 inches in diameter. The brigade operated two mud pumps with a capacity of up to 30 liters per second.

Because of the efficient performance of the bits and strict observance of the technology of drilling, Maletskiy's brigade achieved the best utilization of working time of any brigade under the drilling office. The quality of the well which they drilled was pronounced outstanding.

The speed and quality of work in well sinking depends in a large measure on processing the mud mixture with the help of chemical reagents. The drillers often consume a great deal of material in this operation. The brigade conducted a number of experiments, with the collaboration of a chemist. As a result, it was noted that the longer the reagent was allowed to settle, the more the music substances which are necessary to improve the colloidal properties of the mixture are extracted from the coal by the soda. Maletskiy's brigade lets the reagent stand at least 24 hours. The proportion of soda to water is determined by the latest laboratory analyses of the clayey mixture. The mixture, which has traveled from the opening of the well down the shaft and back, is immediately studied.

Soda and coal can be saved by utilizing for a second time the chemically processed clayey mixture, and by improving drilling methods.

BAKU PLANT BROADENS PRODUCTION PROGRAM -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 23 Feb 52

The Bakinskiy Rabochiy Plant fulfilled and slightly exceeded its 1951 quota. During the current year, its program has increased 14 percent above the actual level of output for petroleum equipment achieved at the end of 1951, including new types of drilling equipment and petroleum-refining machinery. Reducing gear pumping jacks, the chief product of the plant, will be issued in considerably greater numbers than heretofore.

In January, the plant introduced the production of hooks for extra deep drilling. The hooks have a hoisting capacity of 130 tons. Manufacture of parts for these hooks has already been carried out by a high-speed method. Turner Zeynal Dadashev, machining the huge shank of the hook, developed in his machine a speed of 160 meters per minute in metal cutting. Modern technology has enabled him and other Stakhanovites to fulfill their norm two to three times in a shift. Many parts of petroleum equipment are made by chill casting. Formerly the shop cast one part in a shift, using the ordinary molding method. Now, in the same 8 hours, it casts up to 20 parts by chill casting. The molding area is being utilized far better than it previously was. However, in spite of all this, the work of the casters needs further basic improvements.

The plant is faced with the urgent task of overhauling all production processes, completely eliminating flaws, and achieving high-quality casting in all operations.

The plant fulfilled the January plan 108 percent for all established types of petroleum equipment construction, and shop workers are continuing to give a good performance in February.

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